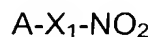


WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A method for treatment of gastrointestinal tumors by administering compounds, having the formula:



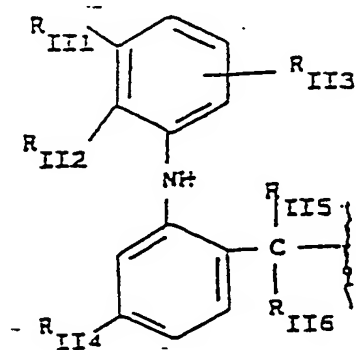
or their salts, where:

A = R(COX)<sub>t</sub> wherein t is an integer 0 or 1;

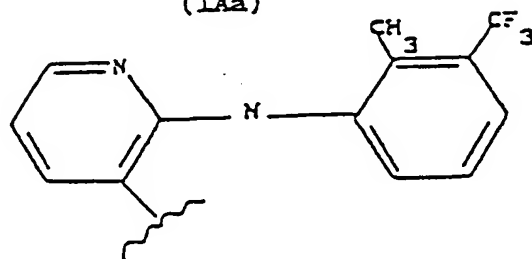
X = O, NH, NR<sub>1C</sub> wherein R<sub>1C</sub> is a linear or branched alkyl having from 1 to 10 C atoms;

R is chosen from the following groups:

Group I A), where t = 1,



(IAa)



(IAb)

where:

$R_{II5}$  is H, a linear  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl, or a branched  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl;

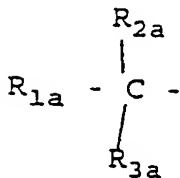
$R_{II6}$  has the same structure as  $R_{II5}$ ,

$R_{II1}$ ,  $R_{II2}$  and  $R_{II3}$  are each hydrogen, linear  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, branched  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, Cl, F, or Br;

$R_{II4}$  has the same structure as  $R_{II1}$  or is bromine;

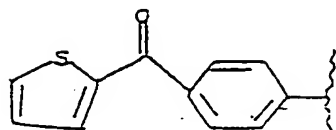
Group II A) chosen from the following:

where, when  $t = 1$ , R is

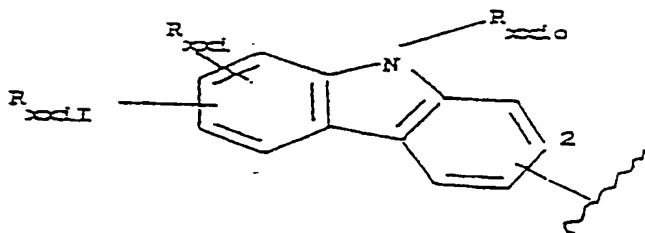


where  $R_{2a}$  and  $R_{3a}$  are H, a linear  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, a branched  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, or allyl,  
with the proviso that when one of the two is allyl the other is H;

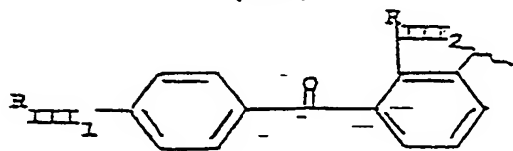
$R_{1a}$  is chosen from the subgroup II Aa) consisting of



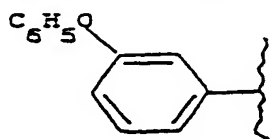
(II)



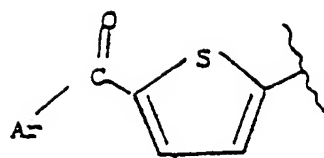
(XXI)



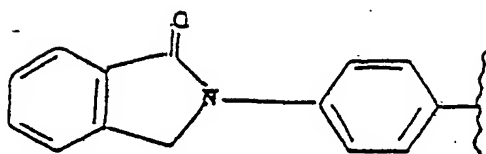
(IV)



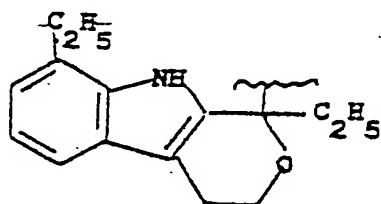
(VII)



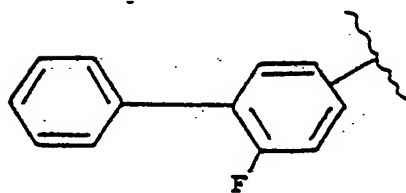
(XXXV)



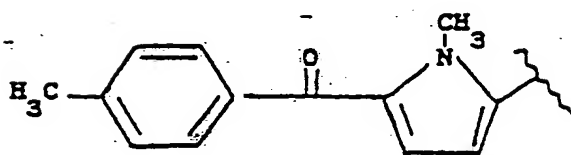
(VI)



(VIII)

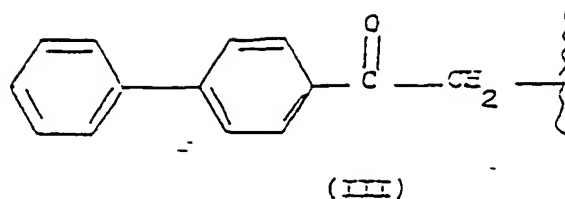


(IX)



(X)

, and



wherein:

in the residue of formula (IV):

$R_{III1}$  is H or  $SR_{III3}$  where  $R_{III3}$  contains from 1 to 4 linear or branched C atoms; and

$R_{III2}$  is H or hydroxy;

in the residue of formula (XXI):

$R_{xxio}$  is H, a linear alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy-carbonyl bound to a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  carboxyalkyl, or a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkanoyl, optionally substituted with halogen, benzyl or halobenzyl, benzoyl or halobenzoyl;

$R_{xxi}$  is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl optionally containing OH groups, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, acetyl, benzyloxy,  $SR_{xxi2}$  where  $R_{xxi2}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl; a perfluoroalkyl having a 1-3 C atoms, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  carboxyalkyl optionally containing OH groups,  $NO_2$ , sulphamoyl, dialkyl sulphamoyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, or difluoroalkylsulphonyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms;

$R_{xxil}$  is halogen, CN, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl optionally containing one or more OH groups, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, acetyl, acetamido, or benzyloxy,

$SR_{III3}$  is as above defined, a perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms,  $NO_2$ , amino, mono- or dialkylamino having from 1 to 6 C atoms,

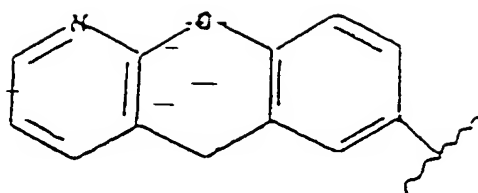
sulphamoyl, a dialkyl sulphamoyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, difluoroalkylsulphamoyl; or  $R_{xxi}$  together with  $R_{xxil}$  is an alkylene dioxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms;

In the residue of formula (XXXV):

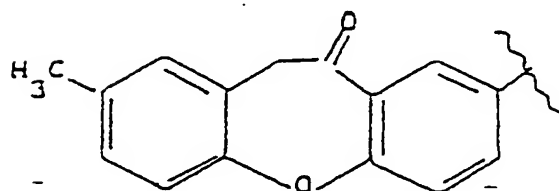
Ar is phenyl, hydroxyphenyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, an alkanoyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a trialkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, cyclopentyl o-hexyl o-heptyl, thienyl, furyl, furyl containing OH, or pyridyl;

Subgroup II Ab) consisting of:

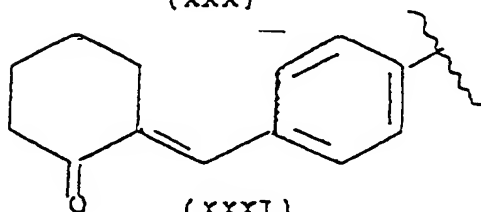
II Ab) :



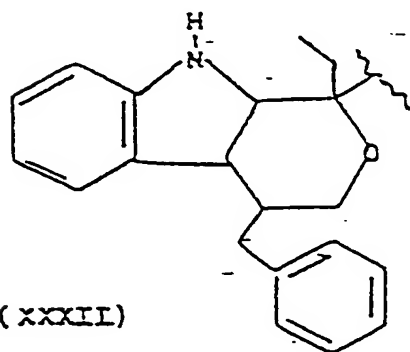
IIIa)



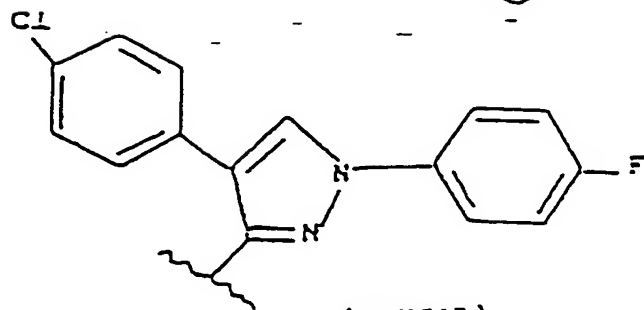
(xxx)



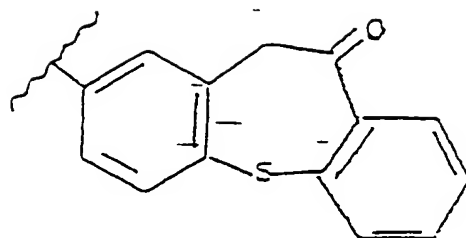
(xxxi)



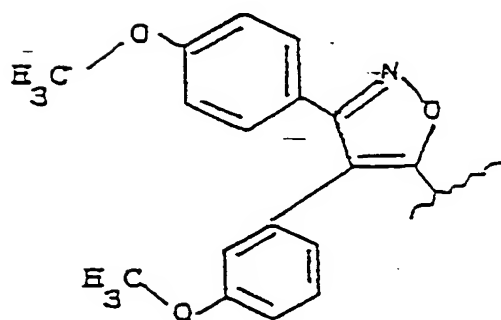
(xxxii)



(xxxiii)



(XXXVI)



(XXXVII)

wherein:

when IIIa) contains  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$  it is known as pranoprofen:  $\alpha$ -methyl-5H-(1) benzopyran (2,3-b) pyridine-7-acetic acid;

when residue (XXX) contains  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$  it is known as bermoprofen: dibenz (b,f) oxepin-2-acetic acid;

residue (XXXI) is known as CS-670: 2-(4-2(2-oxo-1-cyclohexylidenemethyl) phenyl) propionic acid, when the radical is  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$ ;



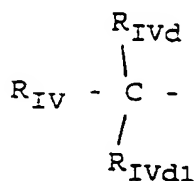
when residue (XXXII) contains group  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$  it is known as pemedolac;

when residue (XXXIII) is saturated with  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$  it is known as pyrazolac: 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl) 3-pyrazolyl acid derivatives;

when residue (XXXVI) is saturated with  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-COO-}$  it is known as zaltoprofen;

when residue (XXXVII) is  $\text{CH}_2\text{-COOH}$  it derives from the known mofezolac: 3,4-di p-methoxyphenyl) isoxazol-5-acetic acid;

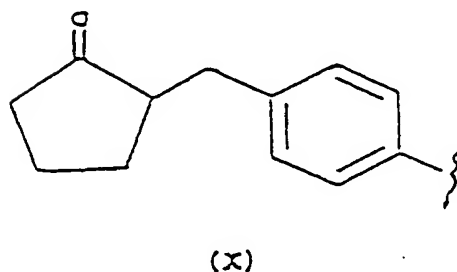
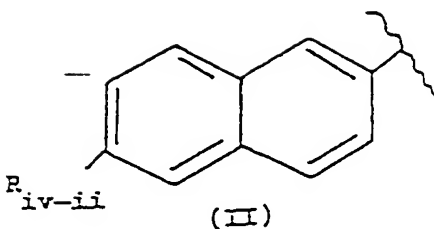
Group IIIA), where  $t = 1$ ,



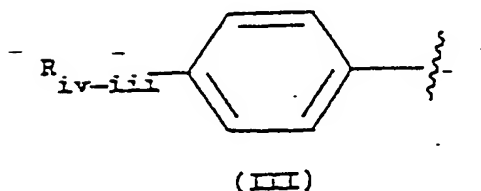
wherein:

at least one of  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd}}$  and  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd1}}$  is H and the other a linear or branched  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkyl, or difluoroalkyl with the alkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, or  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd}}$  and  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd1}}$  jointly form a methylene group;

$\text{R}_{\text{IV}}$  has the following structure:



, or



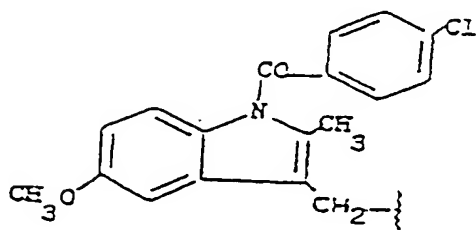
where:

in the residue of formula (II):

$R_{IV-II}$  is selected from the group consisting of an alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a cycloalkyl having from 3 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, a trifluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, vinyl, ethynyl, halogen, an alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a difluoroalkoxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyloxy having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylthiomethyloxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylmethylthio with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, cyano, difluoromethylthio, a substituted phenyl-, and phenylalkyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 8 C atoms;

$R_{IV-III}$  is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkyl, a  $C_2$  or  $C_3$  alkyloxy, allyloxy, phenoxy, phenylthio, a cycloalkyl having from 5 to 7 C atoms, optionally substituted at position 1 by a  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl;

Group IV A)

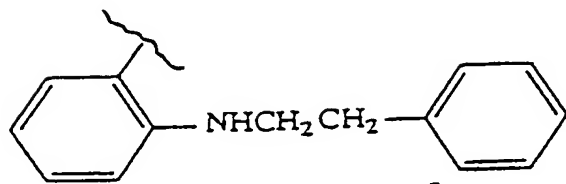


(IV)

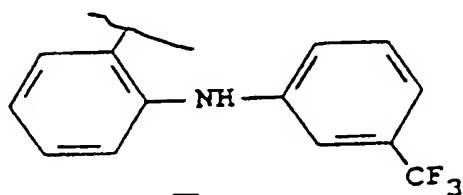
where  $A = RCOO$ ,  $t = 1$ ,

Group V A) chosen from the following:

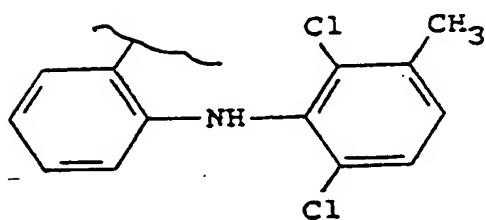
Subgroup V Aa) residues chosen from the following, where  $t = 1$



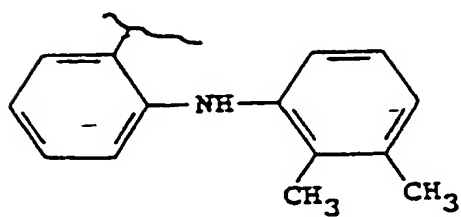
(V Aa1)



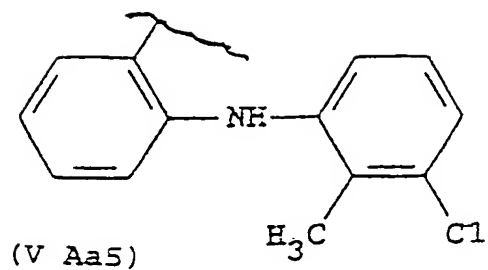
(V Aa2)



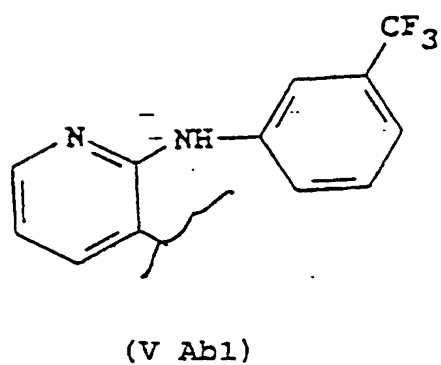
(V Aa3)



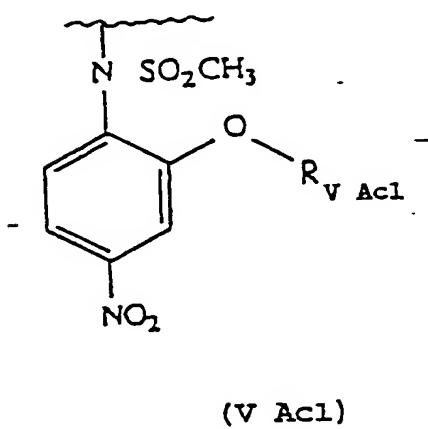
(V Aa4)

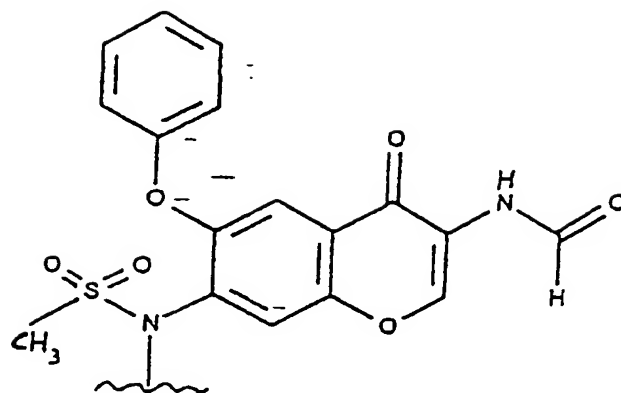


subgroup V Ab), residue, where  $t = 1$ :

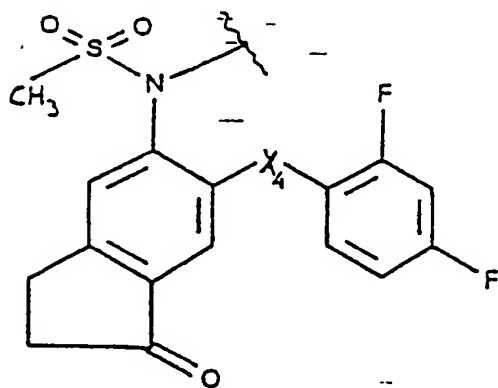


subgroup V Ac), residue, where  $t = 0$  and R is as follows:

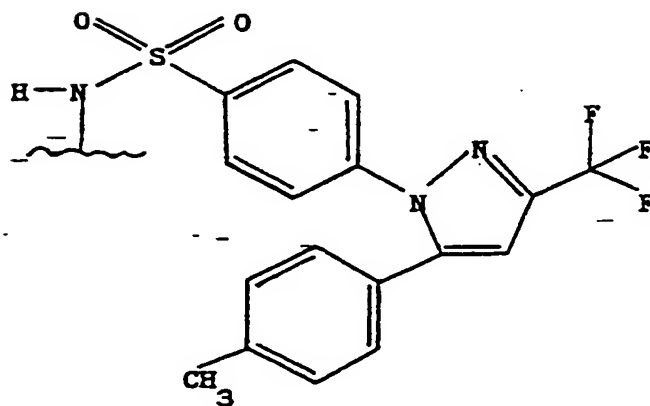




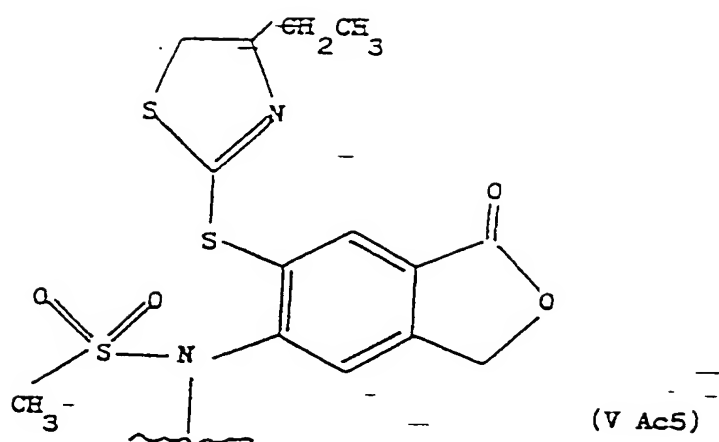
(V Ac2)



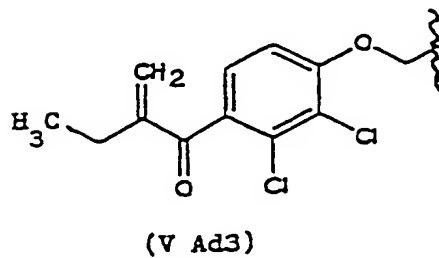
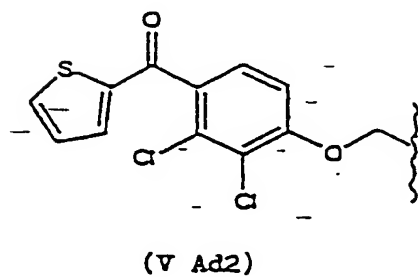
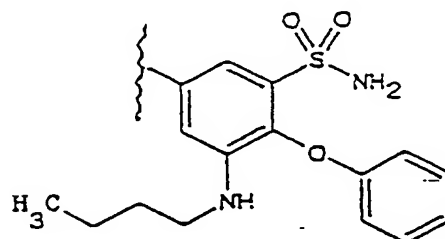
(V Ac3)

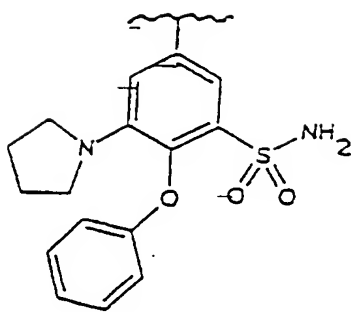


(V Ac4)



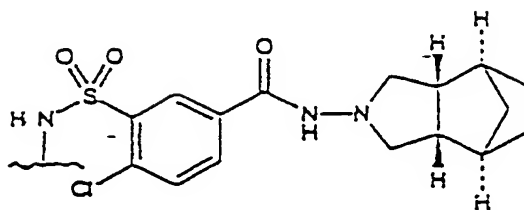
subgroup V Ad) residues, where  $t = 1$  and R is as follows:



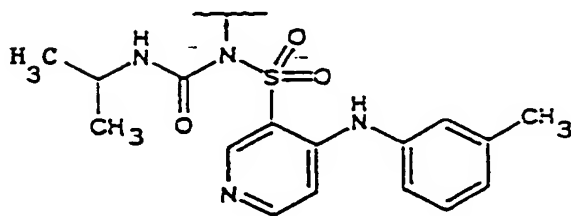


(V Ad4)

subgroup Ae) residues, where  $t = 1$  and R is as follows:

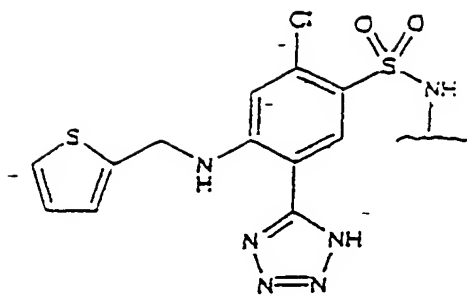


(V Ae1)

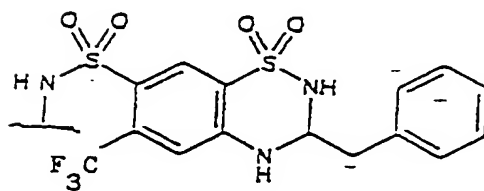


(V Ae2)

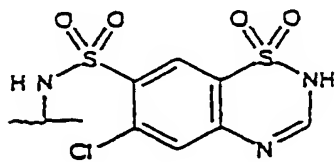




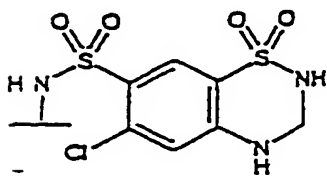
(V Ae3)



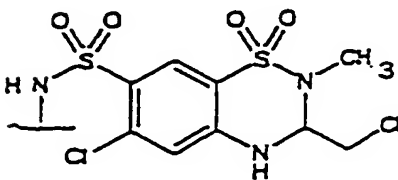
(V Ae4)



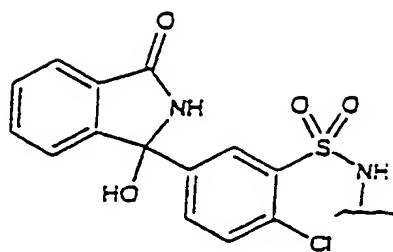
(V Ae5)



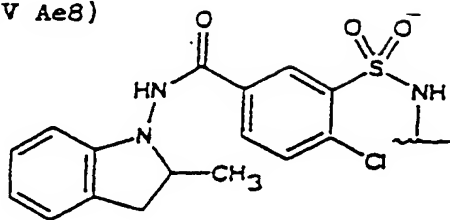
(V Ae6)



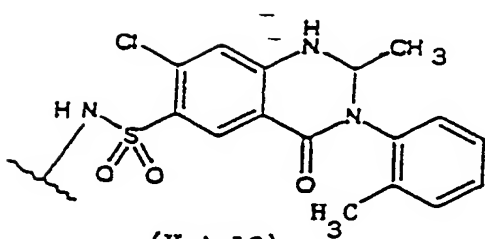
(V Ae7)



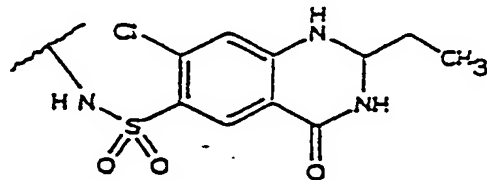
(V Ae8)



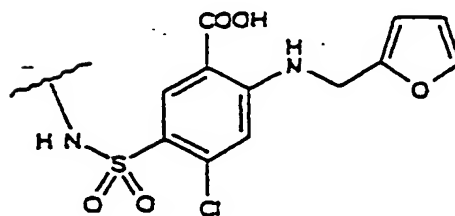
(V Ae9)



(V Ae10)



(V Ae11)



(V Ae12)

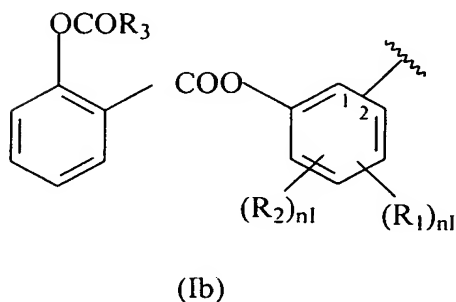
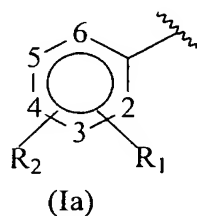
wherein:

in compounds (V Ac1) Rvac1 attached to the oxygen atom in position 2 of the benzene ring of the N - (4-nitro-phenyl)methansulphonamide can be phenyl or cyclohexane, when Rvac1 is phenyl the residue is that of nimesulfide;

in compounds ( V Ac2) the residue of 3-formylamino-7-methylsulfonylamino-6-phenoxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one has been shown;

in compounds (V Ac3) the atom  $X_4$  that links the radical 2,4-difluorothiophenyl to position 6 of the indanone ring of the residue 5-methanesulfonamido-1-indanone can be sulfur or oxygen;

Group VIA), where  $t = 1$ ,



where:

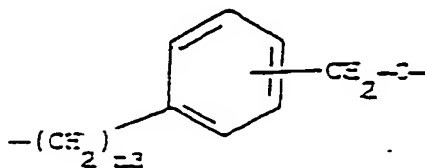
$R_1$  is group  $OCOR_3$ ; where  $R_3$  is methyl, ethyl or a linear or branched  $C_3$ - $C_5$  alkyl, or the residue of a single-ring heterocycle having 5 or 6 atoms which can be aromatic, partially or totally hydrogenated, containing one or more heteratoms independently chosen from O, N and S;  $R_2$  is hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, a linear or whenever possible branched alkyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms, a linear or whenever possible branched alcoxyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms; a linear or whenever possible branched perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms, for example trifluoromethyl, nitro, amino, mono- or di ( $C_{1-4}$ ) alkylamino;

$R_1$  and  $R_2$  jointly are the dioxymethylene group, with the proviso that when  $X = NH$ , then  $X_1$  is ethylene and  $R_2 = H$ ;  $R_1$  cannot be  $OCOR_3$  at position 2 when  $R_3$  is methyl;  $n_1$  being an integer from 0 to 1;

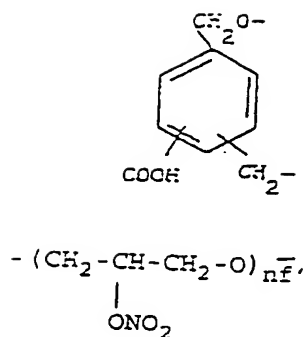
$X_1$  in formula  $A-X_1-NO_2$  is a bivalent connecting bridge chosen from the following:

- YO

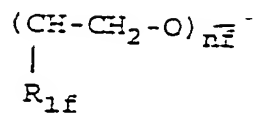
where Y is a linear or branched  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkylene, or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene having from 5 to 7 carbon atoms;



where  $n_3$  is an integer from 0 to 3;

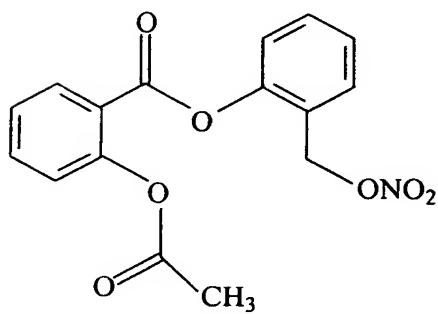
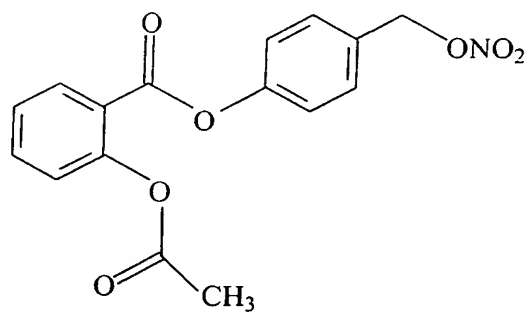


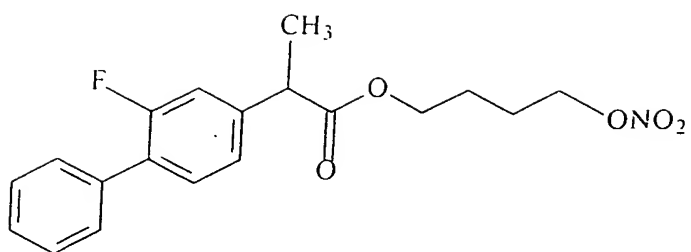
where  $nf$  is an integer from 1 to 6;



where  $\text{R}_{1f} = \text{H}$  or  $\text{CH}_3$  and  $nf$  is an integer from 1 to 6.

2. The method according to Claim 1, in which R is selected from groups IIA) and VIA).
3. The method according to Claim 1, in which R is as defined by group IIA), wherein  $\text{R}_{3a} = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{R}_{2a} = \text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{R}_{1a}$  is the formula (IX) and  $\text{X} = \text{O}$ .
4. The method according to Claim 1, in which R is as defined by group VIA) (formula Ia), wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is the group  $\text{OCOR}_3$  with  $\text{R}_3 = \text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{R}_2 = \text{H}$  and  $\text{X} = \text{O}$ ;  $\text{R}_1$  is in the ortho position to CO.

CC(=O)Oc1ccccc1C(=O)Oc2ccc(CON=O)cc2



6. Use of compounds from groups IA) to VIA) for the treatment of gastrointestinal tumors.